

**REPORT**  
ON  
**NATIVE PAPERS**  
FOR THE  
**Week ending the 21st January 1893.**

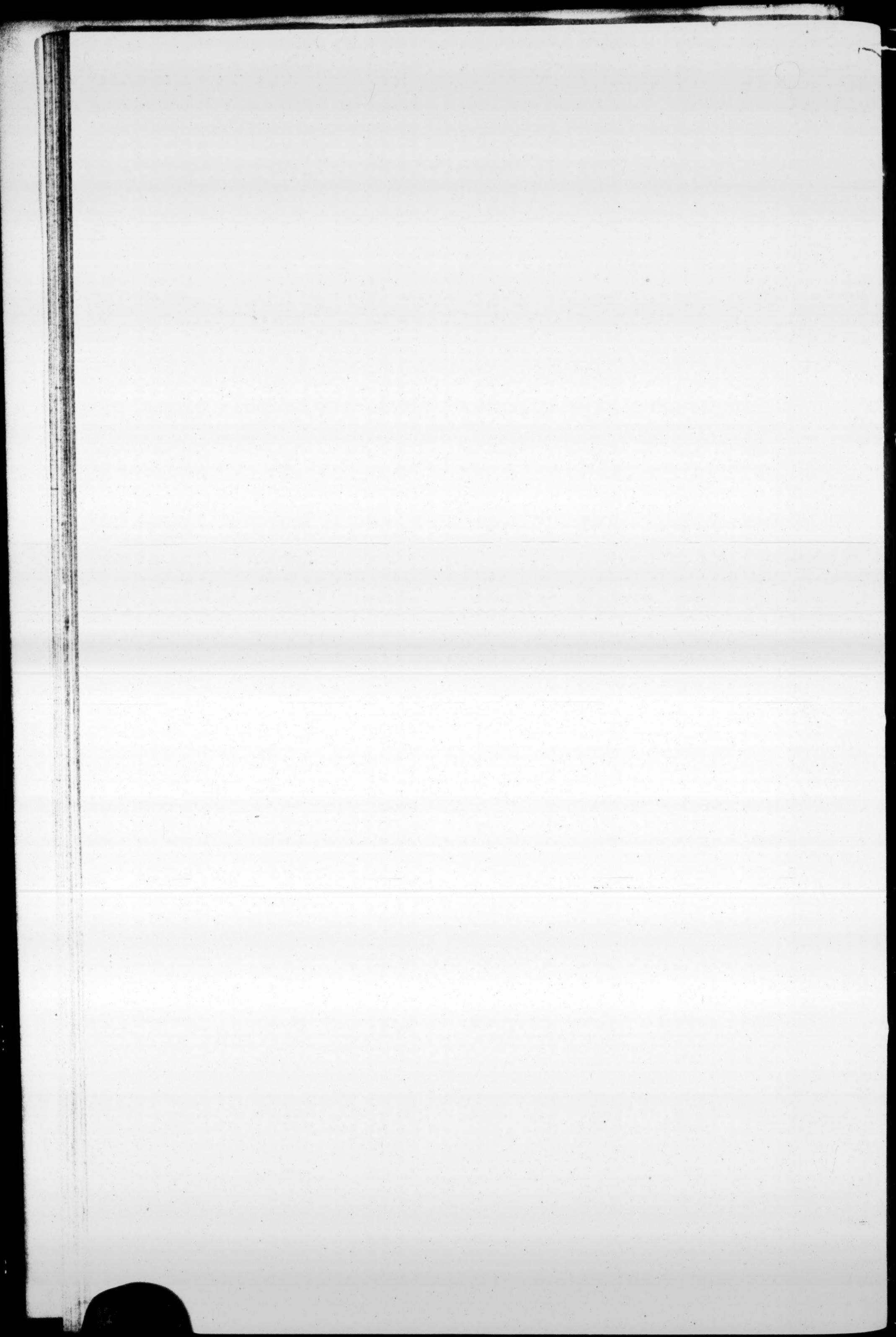
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|   |              | Nil.  |              |

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No.                         | Names of newspapers.                             | Place of publication. | Reported number of subscribers. | Dates of papers received and examined for the week. |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>BENGALI.</b>             |  |                       |                                 |   |
| <i>Fortnightly.</i>         |  |                       |                                 |   |
| 1                           | " Ahmadi "                                       | ...                   | ...                             | Tangail, Mymensingh 600                             |
| 2                           | " Bankura Darpan "                               | ...                   | ...                             | Bankura .....                                       |
| 3                           | " Grámvási "                                     | ...                   | ...                             | Ramkristopur, Howrah 1,000                          |
| 4                           | " Kaliyuga "                                     | ...                   | ...                             | Calcutta .....                                      |
| 5                           | " Kasipur Nivási "                               | ...                   | ...                             | Kasipur, Barisál 280                                |
| 6                           | " Navamihir "                                    | ...                   | ...                             | Ghatail, Mymensingh 600                             |
| 7                           | " Sadar-o-Mufassal "                             | ...                   | ...                             | Tahirpur, Rajshahi .....                            |
| 8                           | " Ulubaria Darpan "                              | ...                   | ...                             | Ulubaria 700  |
| <i>Tri-monthly.</i>         |  |                       |                                 |   |
| 9                           | " Hitakari "                                     | ...                   | ...                             | Tangail Mymensingh 800                              |
| <i>Weekly.</i>              |  |                       |                                 |   |
| 10                          | " Bangavási "                                    | ...                   | ...                             | Calcutta 20,000                                     |
| 11                          | " Banganivási "                                  | ...                   | ...                             | Ditto 8,000   |
| 12                          | " Burdwan Sanjivani "                            | ...                   | ...                             | Burdwan 335   |
| 13                          | " Cháruvártá "                                   | ...                   | ...                             | Sherpur, Mymensingh 400                             |
| 14                          | " Dacca Prákash "                                | ...                   | ...                             | Dacca 2,200   |
| 15                          | " Education Gazette "                            | ...                   | ...                             | Hooghly 825   |
| 16                          | " Hindu Ranjiká "                                | ...                   | ...                             | Boalia, Rajshahi 212                                |
| 17                          | " Hitavádi "                                     | ...                   | ...                             | Calcutta .....                                      |
| 18                          | " Murshidábád Pratinidhi "                       | ...                   | ...                             | Berhampore .....                                    |
| 19                          | " Navayuga "                                     | ...                   | ...                             | Calcutta 500  |
| 20                          | " Prakriti "                                     | ...                   | ...                             | Ditto .....   |
| 21                          | " Pratikár "                                     | ...                   | ...                             | Berhampore 609                                      |
| 22                          | " Prithivi "                                     | ...                   | ...                             | Calcutta .....                                      |
| 23                          | " Rangpur Dikprákash "                           | ...                   | ...                             | Kakinia, Rangpur 800-1,000                          |
| 24                          | " Sahachar "                                     | ...                   | ...                             | Calcutta .....                                      |
| 25                          | " Sahayogi "                                     | ...                   | ...                             | Barisál 342   |
| 26                          | " Sakti "  | ...                   | ...                             | Dacca .....   |
| 27                          | " Samáj-o-Sáhitya "                              | ...                   | ...                             | Garibpore, Nadia 1,000                              |
| 28                          | " Samaya "                                       | ...                   | ...                             | Calcutta 3,000                                      |
| 29                          | " Sanjivani "                                    | ...                   | ...                             | Ditto 4,000   |
| 30                          | " Sansodhini "                                   | ...                   | ...                             | Chittagong .....                                    |
| 31                          | " Sáraswat Patra "                               | ...                   | ...                             | Dacca 300   |
| 32                          | " Som Prákash "                                  | ...                   | ...                             | Calcutta 600  |
| 33                          | " Srimanta Sadagar "                             | ...                   | ...                             | Ditto .....   |
| 34                          | " Sudhákar "                                     | ...                   | ...                             | Ditto 3,100   |
| 35                          | " Sulabh Samáchar "                              | ...                   | ...                             | Ditto .....   |
| <i>Daily.</i>               |  |                       |                                 |   |
| 36                          | " Banga Vidyá Prákashiká "                       | ...                   | ...                             | Calcutta 500  |
| 37                          | " Bengal Exchange Gazette "                      | ...                   | ...                             | Ditto .....   |
| 38                          | " Dainik-o-Samáchár Chandriká "                  | ...                   | ...                             | Ditto 1,000   |
| 39                          | " Samvád Prabhákar "                             | ...                   | ...                             | Ditto 1,500   |
| 40                          | " Samvád Purnachandrodaya "                      | ...                   | ...                             | Ditto 300   |
| 41                          | " Sulabh Dainik "                                | ...                   | ...                             | Ditto .....   |
| <b>ENGLISH AND BENGALI.</b> |  |                       |                                 |   |
| <i>Weekly.</i>              |  |                       |                                 |   |
| 42                          | " Dacca Gazette "                                | ...                   | ...                             | Dacca .....   |
| <b>HINDI.</b>               |  |                       |                                 |   |
| <i>Monthly</i>              |  |                       |                                 |   |
| 43                          | " Darjeeling Mission ke Máśik Samáchár Patrika." | ...                   | ...                             | Darjeeling 50                                       |
| 44                          | " Kshatriya Patriká "                            | ...                   | ...                             | Patna 250   |
| <i>Weekly.</i>              |  |                       |                                 |   |
| 45                          | " Aryávarta "                                    | ...                   | ...                             | Dinapore 750  |
| 46                          | " Bihar Bandhu "                                 | ...                   | ...                             | Bankipore 500                                       |
| 47                          | " Bhárat Mitra "                                 | ...                   | ...                             | Calcutta 1,200                                      |
| 48                          | " Champaran Chandrika "                          | ...                   | ...                             | Bettiah 350   |
| 49                          | " Desí Vyápári "                                 | ...                   | ...                             | Calcutta .....                                      |
| 50                          | " Hindi Bangavási "                              | ...                   | ...                             | Ditto .....   |
| 51                          | " Sár Sudhanidhi "                               | ...                   | ...                             | Ditto 500   |
| 52                          | " Uchit Baktá "                                  | ...                   | ...                             | Ditto 4,500   |

| No.                               | Names of newspapers.             | Place of publication. | Reported number of subscribers. | Date of papers received and examined for the week. |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>URDU.</b>                      |                                  |                       |                                 |  |
| <i>Weekly.</i>                    |                                  |                       |                                 |  |
| 63                                | " Akhbar-i-Al Punch "            | Bankipore             | .....                           | 9th January 1893.                                  |
| 64                                | " Anis "                         | Patna                 | .....                           |  |
| 65                                | " Calcutta Punch "               | Calcutta              | .....                           |  |
| 66                                | " Darussaltanat and Urdu Guide " | Ditto                 | 340                             | 9th and 16th January 1893.                         |
| 67                                | " General and Gauhariasfi "      | Ditto                 | .....                           | 12th January 1893.                                 |
| 68                                | " Mehre Monawar "                | Muzaffarpur           | .....                           |  |
| 69                                | " Raisul-Akhbari-Murshidabad"    | Murshidabad           | 150                             |  |
| 70                                | " Setare Hind "                  | Arrah                 | .....                           |  |
| 71                                | " Shokh "                        | Monghyr               | .....                           |  |
| <b>URIYA.</b>                     |                                  |                       |                                 |  |
| <i>Monthly.</i>                   |                                  |                       |                                 |  |
| 62                                | " Asha "                         | Cuttack               | 165                             |  |
| 63                                | " Echo "                         | Ditto                 | .....                           |  |
| 64                                | " Pradip "                       | Ditto                 | .....                           |  |
| 65                                | " Samyabadi "                    | Ditto                 | .....                           |  |
| 66                                | " Taraka and Subhavártá "        | Ditto                 | .....                           |  |
| 67                                | " Utkalprabhá "                  | Baripada              | .....                           |  |
| <i>Weekly.</i>                    |                                  |                       |                                 |  |
| 68                                | " Dipaka "                       | Cuttack               | .....                           |  |
| 69                                | " Samvad Váhika "                | Balasore              | 200                             | 8th and 15th December 1892.                        |
| 70                                | " Uriya and Navasamvád "         | Ditto                 | 420                             | 7th and 16th ditto.                                |
| 71                                | " Utkal Dípiká "                 | Cuttack               | 420                             | 10 and 17th ditto.                                 |
| <b>PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.</b> |                                  |                       |                                 |  |
| <b>BENGALI.</b>                   |                                  |                       |                                 |  |
| <i>Fortnightly.</i>               |                                  |                       |                                 |  |
| 72                                | " Paridarshak "                  | Sylhet                | 480                             |  |
| 73                                | " Silchar "                      | Silchar               | 500                             |  |
| <i>Weekly.</i>                    |                                  |                       |                                 |  |
| 74                                | " Srihatta Mihir "               | Sylhet                | 332                             |  |



## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Hindi Bangavasi*, of the 16th January, considers it strange that the English Government should still propose to send  
The Amir. a mission to Afghanistan, when it is known for

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 16th, 1893.

certain that the Amir has favourably and hospitably received a Russian ambassador in his Court, and has himself sent an ambassador to the Russian Court. The conduct of the Amir would have led any other Government to declare open war against him, but perhaps the memory of the previous Afghan wars is deterring the English Government from that course. Indeed, no one with a memory of those disasters can advise the Government to enter into a war with Afghanistan. But, on the other hand, if the Government takes no step whatever, Afghanistan will surely fall into the clutches of Russia.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

2. A correspondent of the *Prakriti*, of the 14th January, complains of frequent cases of theft in the villages within the jurisdiction of the Diamond Harbour sub-division. Probably the village chaukidars are implicated in these thefts. Lots of people are dying of cholera and fever.

PRAKRITI,  
Jan. 14th, 1893.

Thefts in the Diamond Harbour Sub-division.

ULUBARIA DARPAH,  
Dec. 29th, 1892.

3. The *Ulubaria Darpan*, of the 29th December, is opposed to the proposed transfer of the Munsif's Court at Amta. The number of cases instituted in the latter Court is certainly not less than the number of those instituted at the Ulubaria Munsif's Court. Government revenue will be likely to suffer from the proposed transfer. And if the transfer is effected, the Jagatballabhpur thana will have to be brought under Howrah, and that will cause much inconvenience to the people of that thana. Again, as there are no good roads from Amta to Ulubaria, the people of many of the villages within the Amta thana will be greatly inconvenienced.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 10th, 1893.

4. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 10th January, has the following on the Mymensingh case Resolution:—

The Resolution on the Mymen- singh case.

It is not easy to see, from a perusal of the Resolution, whether the object of Government in recording it is to rebuke Mr. Phillips, or to give him a certificate. The Lieutenant-Governor has both praised and rebuked Mr. Phillips, and tried to please both the parties. But the chances are that none of them will be pleased. Raja Suryyakanta, who was for nothing subjected to gross indignities, sought redress from the Lieutenant-Governor, and His Honour accordingly condemned Mr. Phillips' conduct to the Raja as implying grave indiscretion. But if he had stopped there, Mr. Phillips would have been very sorry and his prestige as District Magistrate would have suffered. So the Lieutenant-Governor had to say that in prosecuting the Raja, Mr. Phillips was actuated by "high motives." The writer cannot say whether this will please either the Raja or Mr. Phillips. All that he will say is that the Resolution has not pleased him. What steps has the Lieutenant-Governor taken to prevent men of respectability from being treated in future like the Raja? Is it not his duty to punish a District Magistrate who, like Mr. Phillips, exercises his power in such a way as to compromise a man of honour and respectability? Ought the Magistrate to go unpunished simply because his motive was good? How can the Magistrate be deemed fit for his office, whose actions prove his unfitness to be entrusted with the unlimited powers which Government has given him? It is good neither for the State nor for the public to entrust the man with unlimited powers, who, however good his intentions, does not know how to exercise those powers with discretion. Who shall give the assurance that Mr. Phillips will not again be guilty of the indiscretion which he has shown in the Raja's case?

5. The same paper thus speaks of the Jury despatch:—

The Jury despatch.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

As it is stated in the despatch that the Judges of the Calcutta High Court are opposed to the

extension of the jury system, the writer is bound to admit the correctness of the statement. But he cannot in his heart of hearts believe that the men, who have spent their lives in the work of administering justice, and who have had excellent opportunities of observing the success of jury trial, can have expressed themselves in the manner stated in the despatch. Again, the very fact that the entire letter of the High Court on the subject has not been published, shows that there is some mystery in the matter.

SAHACHAR,  
Jan. 11th, 1893.

6. The *Sahachar*, of the 11th January, has the following:—

As Sessions Judge of Murshidabad, Mr. Beveridge,

The Jury question.

tried, on the 10th May last, the case of one Janaki

Mahari, on a charge of bigamy. The defendant's plea was that, she was forsaken by her husband and had therefore contracted a *sagai* marriage in accordance with the custom of her caste. The case was tried with the aid of two assessors, and the Judge, disbelieving the story of the defendant, sentenced her to three months' imprisonment. The High Court taking the same view as one of the assessors had done, set the woman free. The date of the acquittal was the 7th June. The Judges who tried the case were Mr. Justice O'Kinealy and Mr. Justice Amir Ali. If the case had been tried with a jury, the woman would not have had to suffer imprisonment for a month. Will Sir Charles Elliott now say, which is the better form of trial, trial by jury, or trial with the aid of assessors?

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 12th, 1893.

7. The *Hitavadi*, of the 12th January, has the following on the Resolution on the Mymensingh case:—

The Resolution on the Mymen-  
singh case.

It is for the readers of this paper to consider

whether or not the statement in the Resolution, that Mr. Phillips' desire to do good to the public impelled him to an act of indiscretion, is meant to be that officer's praise or dispraise. The Lieutenant-Governor has rebuked Mr. Phillips very mildly, as if he only sought to save appearances. His Honour is very partial to the Executive Service, and under his *régime* the prestige and importance of the Judicial Service is diminishing. This is also the view of the matter which is found expressed in Sir Richard Garth's letter on the Mymensingh case. The Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution has failed to reassure the public, but that object has been gained by Sir Richard Garth's letter.

BANGANIVASI,  
Jan. 13th, 1893.

8. The *Banganivasi*, of the 13th January, says that while on a tour of inspection in the mufassal, Sir George Campbell

Sir George Campbell and Sir Charles Elliott. was struck with the exceedingly large number of convictions secured by the Magistrates, and asked

if all the persons sent up as accused were found guilty. And after that Sir George made every effort to secure a fair trial to accused persons. But though sitting on the same throne, his successor, Sir Charles Elliott, is doing his best to secure the largest percentage of convictions, irrespective of the guilt or innocence of the persons sent up as accused.

BANGANIVASI.  
PRAKRTI,  
Jan. 14th, 1893.

9. The same paper is not satisfied with the Resolution of the Bengal Government on the Mymensingh case, in which Mr. Phillips has been completely exonerated, but the Raja has come in for some animadversion.

The Resolution on the Mymen-  
singh case.

10. The *Prakrti*, of the 14th January, has the following:—

The public will not be satisfied with a Commission on the Jury question. The present agitation will cease only if the Jury notification is withdrawn. Why then appoint a costly Commission?

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 14th, 1893.

11. The *Sanjivani*, of the 14th January, says that it cannot, like the Lieutenant-Governor, shut its eyes to the misdeeds

The Resolution on the Mymen-  
singh case.

of Mr. Phillips in connection with the Mymensingh case. His Honour admits that Mr. Phillips has

been guilty of wrong action, but has not dared to inflict upon him any punishment publicly. It is said that His Honour has privately reprimanded Mr. Phillips. But a private reprimand will not satisfy the public.

Raja Suryya Kanta will shortly institute a civil suit against Mr. Phillips, and will appeal to the Government of India against the Resolution passed by the Bengal Government. This is as it should be. Whoever does anything with a view of curbing Mr. Phillips' insolence will deserve the thanks of his countrymen.

12. The *Bangavasi*, of the 14th January, says that if the proposal to refer the Jury question to a Commission has been made with no other object than that of stopping the

A Jury Commission. agitation, then the opponents of the Jury Notification should object to it. But if a Commission is proposed as a means of settling the Jury question to the satisfaction of the public, leaving the reputation or prestige of Government unhurt, there should be no objection to it.

13. The *Saraswat Patra*, of the 14th January, has been sorry to hear that the new Jury list in Dacca. the new jury list prepared in Dacca has excluded all senior law practitioners, including only junior members of the Bar, and asks if it is the object of the authors of the list to exclude all experienced men from the jury list.

The Jury question. 14. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandriká*, of the 15th January, has the following:—

Lord Lansdowne has incurred blame by supporting the Lieutenant-Governor's unjust action in the matter of jury trial. It is not clear from the Jury despatch, whether or not all the Members of the Viceregal Council are of the Viceroy's opinion on this subject. It cannot be ascertained, for instance, whether, as in the case of all Privy Council judgments, where the minority are required to affix their signatures to the decision of the majority of the Judges, any of the Members of the Council who happened to differ from the majority in the matter had nevertheless to affix their signatures to it. Sir Alexander Miller is not in favour of the Jury system, but he is not prepared to curtail it in regard to the Natives alone, leaving it intact in regard to Europeans. But as the jury rights of the Natives alone have been curtailed, and as the despatch has been written in support of that curtailment, it cannot be supposed that the Law Member has signed it without a protest. Again, the writer is not prepared to believe that Sir David Barbour too has signed the despatch without a protest. Thus, it seems that these men have had to sign the despatch against their conviction. And if they have done so, then the writer must say that they have failed to do their duty and thereby incurred religious demerit.

15. The same paper has the following:—

Some say that Lord Lansdowne, Sir Charles Elliott and Sir Philip Hutchins are counting on the return of a Conservative Ministry, when, they think, Lord Cross will be

A Jury Commission. again Secretary of State. And as Lord Cross is sure to approve of the action of Government in the jury affair, they think that the whole of their difficulty will be over if they can manage to pass a few months by appointing a Commission, or by recourse to some temporary dodge. The writer is unwilling to believe that men like the Viceroy or the Lieutenant-Governor could be capable of such meanness. It will be a sin to think them capable of this. If a Commission is at all appointed, there can be no doubt that it will be appointed with a view of improving the jury system. But whatever measures the Government may adopt, if they are adopted without first disposing of the present difficulty, the public will suspect Government's motive, which is certainly not desirable. Thus the jury difficulty ought to be solved without delay.

16. The same paper says that one Naphar Mallik was recently tried for murder at the Howrah Sessions. The assessors were unanimous in acquitting the prisoner of the charge of premeditated murder. But the Judge

nevertheless sentenced him to death. If the man had been tried by jury, and if the jurors had been as unanimous as the assessors have been in this case, the Judge would have either accepted the verdict of the jury or referred the case to the High Court. It is therefore clear that Government has issued the Jury Notification with the sole object of procuring death sentences without difficulty. It is shocking to see Government so disposed!

17. The *Bankura Darpan*, of the 15th January, says that, in the district of Bankura, people are being fined for the non-payment of road cess, even before notices of revaluation have been served upon them. If any one

Revaluation cases in the district of Bankura. protests against this procedure, one-half of his fine is remitted. The following case is given by way of illustration: On the 11th September 1892, a revaluation notice was served on Babu Ramvishnu Ghosal of Palasvani. But in a notice

BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 14th, 1893.

SARASWAT PATRA,  
Jan. 14th, 1893.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Jan. 15th, 1893.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA.

BANKURA DARPARAN,  
Jan. 15th, 1893.

issued in his name on the 25th August preceding, he was informed that he had been fined Rs. 10 and 13 annas, and that he must pay the fine within seven days. On receiving the August notice, he submitted the return called for, and applied for remission of the fine. The application was rejected. On his applying again, he was told that he would have to pay only Rs. 5 as fine within the 23rd September, and if he paid such fine, the remainder of the fine would be remitted. Is this not an instance of lawlessness on the part of the officers of the Revaluation Department?

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Jan. 16th, 1893.

The Coroner in the late suicide case.

18. Referring to the Coroner's enquiry into the death of Mr. Pottenger, the *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*, of the 16th January, disagreeing with several Anglo-Indian journalists, says that though the Coroner may be blamed

for showing less coolness than he should have done, he can, on no account, be accused of undue partiality to Dr. Wallace.

DAINIK O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Jan. 18th, 1893.

The Jury question.

19. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*, of the 18th January, refers to the rumour that the Secretary of State has disapproved of the Jury Notification, and makes the following

observations:—

Some time ago, the Viceroy made up his mind to go home before his time, and so it will not be a very difficult thing for him to resign his office at this juncture. But the present difficulty was created by Sir Charles Elliott, and aggravated by Sir Philip Hutchins, who misled the Viceroy, and will they too resign? But it is not clear why they should resign at all. Rectification of a mistake does not require that those who made the mistake must resign. The countenance which the authorities here systematically receive in their high-handed doings from the Ministry at home has made them so lawless. Do not the authorities at home now know how the authorities here are increasing the rigours of the administration, and how they ignore the protests of 28 crores of Indian people? And do not the people of India know that, if in the jury question they had not received the sympathy of the Anglo-Indians and of the public in England, the authorities here would not have felt embarrassed in the least? Whatever the authorities here do is approved by the authorities at home. And if this course is departed from, in a single instance, there is no reason why the authorities here should feel so much nettled and think of resigning. Neither the Viceroy nor Sir Charles Elliott nor Sir Phillip Hutchins ought to resign or will have any reason for resigning. There would have been some ground for resigning if the people of India had been alone concerned in the agitation. If the Government of India is defeated over the jury question, its defeat will be due to the efforts of the people at home, and so the sting of the defeat will be gone. Considering that the English people once deposed their King and sentenced him to death, expelled one King and put another in his place, have curtailed the powers of the sovereign and taken all governing power in their own hands, there will be nothing to wonder at in Government's sustaining a defeat at their hands.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA.

20. The same paper has the following:—

Babu Brajendrakumar Sil, Judge of Rajshahi, knows Bengali, and does not therefore require the help of a translator. And because Brajendra Babu does not require such help, the Lieutenant-Governor contemplates abolishing the post of translator also in the courts presided over by European Judges. And considering that even now, the translators notwithstanding, the European Judge's ignorance of the vernaculars of the country leads to failure of justice, the proposed abolition of the court translatorship will have a very bad effect on the administration of justice. Does Sir Charles Elliott want to bring about miscarriage of justice in every possible way?

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Jan. 19th, 1893.

The rumour about the withdrawal of the Jury Notification.

21. The *Dainik-o-Samachár Chandriká*, of the 19th January, has the following:

It is clear that Lord Kimberley has disapproved of the Government's Jury Notification. Considering that, in this matter, even the *Pioneer* finds itself obliged to say "so and so, so and so," there need no longer be any doubt as to the correctness of the rumour that the notification has been disallowed. But "there's many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip." There is a talk of appointing a commission. That is a matter for sufficient alarm; for it is quite possible that if a commission is

appointed, and can be made to deal with the matter in an uncertain and unsatisfactory way, the notification may in the end remain in force. What the people wish is that the notification should be cancelled without delay. What the Government wants is that the matter should not be disposed of hastily, but after protracted deliberation. Men's anxiety will not therefore be completely removed until a despatch is received from the Secretary of State vetoing the jury notification.

It now behoves the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor to adopt measures to conciliate the people, make a confession of their error, and assure the public that the orders of the Secretary of State will be carried out. The writer will be sorry if the rumour regarding Lord Lansdowne's resignation proves correct; for if His Excellency now leaves this country, he will have done nothing for which the public can sing his praise, and bid him farewell with a grateful heart. Again, rumour has it that the Lieutenant-Governor too will take leave and go to England, and that he will return after some time, when the present excitement against him has subsided. The writer cannot approve of this course, if His Honour really means to take it. Sir Charles Elliott can, if he will only try to do so, again win the respect of the people of these provinces, even without leaving this country. Sir Philip Hutchins, too, is said to be contemplating resignation. Then is it a conspiracy that is being made by these high officials to intimidate the Ministry and the Secretary of State? If true, it will be a case of criminal intimidation, an offence recognised by the Indian Penal Code.

(d).—*Education.*

22. The *Prakriti*, of the 31st December, says that the following passages appear in a meaning book of the *Padyapatha*, Part III, written by Babu Abalakanta Sen:—

1. "The sahibs are deeply steeped in various social vices. How can we help calling them sinners in whose eyes adultery and drunkenness are not vices? But they possess one great virtue, which more than counterbalances hundreds of vices;—that virtue is a proper use of time." (Page 71.)

2. "Ingraj Bahadurs have by robbing (*looting*) India of all it possessed, converted England into another capital of Kubera (the god of wealth). If Sultan Muhamud had plundered India a hundred times, it would not have been reduced to its present state of poverty."

23. The *Hitavadi*, of the 12th January, refers to Dr. Martin's election to the Presidentship of the Faculty of Arts, and makes the following observations:—

It seems that the Presidentship of the Faculty of Arts is going to become a monopoly of the Director of Public Instruction. Let it be so; but what the writer disapproves of in connection with Dr. Martin's election is that the Doctor himself voted for his own election, and the members of the Faculty approved of his voting. If the men who are supposed to set before the world examples of proper conduct in the matter of election act in this way, what wonder that less worthy people should go wrong in that matter?

24. The same paper has the following:—

The Lieutenant-Governor on primary education. Government is now anxious to transfer the cost of education from its own shoulders to those of the Municipalities and District Boards; and it has there-

fore addressed a circular to the Municipalities asking them to make provision in their budgets for the sum of about Rs. 67,000, which is the cost of primary education within municipal limits. But this circular will compel Municipalities to increase taxation. Government has hitherto met the education expenses of the people out of the revenue paid by them in the shape of taxes. But it now wants Municipalities and District Boards to provide for their education. It is therefore bound in fairness to place in the hands of those bodies a sufficient sum of money for that purpose. If it does not do that, and the municipal taxation is consequently increased, self-government in this country will become another name for self-torture, and come to be regarded by the public as an artful dodge for increasing taxation. The Lieutenant-Governor says in the circular alluded to above: "In some parts of the country there is a tendency to devote to secondary education, for the benefit of a few, the hard-earned

PRAKRITI,  
Dec. 31st, 1892.

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 12th, 1893.

HITAVADI.

contributions of the many." To this it may be replied that, in the first place, in contributing small sums of money to schools preparing boys for the Entrance examination, the Municipalities cannot be justly charged with spending for the benefit of a few the contributions of the many; and in the second place, the remark quoted above comes with a very bad grace from the mouth of a Government which spends, for the benefit of a few Europeans, the hard-earned money of the entire people of India. Sir Charles should recall to mind those words of Jesus: "And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye."

SAMAY,  
Jan. 13th, 1893.

25. The *Samay*, of the 13th January, has the following on the Resolution on the Madrassa affair:—

The Madrassa affair.

The facts of the case disclose no offence on the part of the persons dealt with in the resolution. As a matter of fact, Mr. Kabiruddin cast no aspersions either on Mr. Lorimer or on the leaders of the Mussalman community. Government servants are prohibited from joining political meetings only, and they freely join religious and social meetings. Why, then, has Mr. Kabiruddin been so heavily punished?

PRAKRITI,  
Jan. 14th, 1893.

26. The *Prakriti*, of the 14th January, quotes the following passage from a Catechism of Indian History, written by Babu Abala Kanta Sen:—

"English law is one thing, and its working quite another. And this difference is one reason why the natives of this country are so much dissatisfied with the English. Englishmen are *looting* India's everything in order that they may make their mother country, England, rich and powerful. They are supporters of their own people, and are very partial to them. The English are a nation of shop-keepers, and India is their shop. And it is their principal aim to make money out of their shop. Consequently, they may well be said to have no kindness or sympathy for the people of India. The English are extremely hypocritical and deceitful. Their object is to take the blood out of our bodies. But they will not say that openly, but will come to you knife in hand, and say: 'Brother, it is my object to extract the arrow that lies hidden within your body. I am a Christian, and let me enjoy the pleasure of removing your misery.' And saying this, he plunges the knife into your body, without waiting to see whether or not you will like or dislike it (the operation)."

The Editor remarks as follows:—

Why is a man who writes thus in a book read by school-boys not punished by Government? Why are the Educational authorities also indifferent in the matter?

PRAKRITI.

27. A correspondent of the same paper says that, on the 23rd December last, the head-master of the school at Diamond Harbour administered a severe caning to about 17 or 18 boys of the 7th class. Some one stole a book belonging to a boy of the class, and on the boy complaining of this to the head-master, he acted in the way described.

The head-master of the Diamond Harbour school.

28. Referring to the election of the President of the Faculty of Arts of the Presidency of the Faculty of Arts of the Calcutta University, the *Sanjivani*, of the 14th January, says that it is no wonder that the official members of the Faculty voted for Dr. Martin, the Officiating Director of Public Instruction. Dr. Martin got 17 votes including his own vote; but Dr. Sircar, who did not vote for himself, got only 16 votes. The writer fails to see what remarkable service rendered by Dr. Martin to the University or to the Education Department led to his election to the Presidentship, and regards with utter contempt Dr. Martin's ambition and shamelessness, and the selfish conduct of the officers of the Education Department generally.

SANJIVANI,

Jan. 14th, 1893.

29. The same paper says that Dr. Moir, Resident Surgeon of the Medical College Hospital, whilst visiting a ward on the morning of the 9th January last, saw a Muhammadan gentleman with two other Muhammadans enter the ward, in apparent disregard of the notice (in English) put up on the door, prohibiting outsiders from entering the ward from 7 to 11 o'clock. Dr. Moir told some of his students to ask the intruders to go out, but the latter not understanding the request, remained in the room. On this Dr. Moir himself rushed forward and actually kicked the

Muhammadan gentlemen out of the room. Does Sir Charles Elliott expect school-boys to learn manners or morality from such Professors?

The Madrassa Debating Club 30. Referring to Sir Charles Elliott's Resolution on the Madrassa Debating Club affair, the affair.

same paper writes as follows :—

His Honour has punished all the persons concerned, from Mr. Lorimer to the members of the Club, without giving any of them an opportunity of explaining their conduct. And this is quite of a piece with the despotic system of administration inaugurated by Sir Charles Elliott. Sir Charles does not want justice to be done to any one; all he wants is despatch of business. And following this policy, His Honour has disposed of the Madrassa case *ex parte*. It is true Maulvi Kabiruddin is a Government servant, and Sir Charles had power to deal with him as he liked; but would it not have been better if His Honour had punished him after hearing what he had to say in his defence, and not simply on the report of the enquiring officer? It was reported by that officer that the Maulvi had, in the course of his speech, mentioned Mr. Lorimer's name in a manner which implied a reproach upon that officer. And another charge brought against the Maulvi was that he had expressed himself in regard to the leaders of the Muhammadan community in a manner which they might take as an insult to themselves. Now, as to the first charge, when the enquiring officer could not say that the Maulvi had actually censured Mr. Lorimer's conduct, Sir Charles has done wrong in punishing the Maulvi simply on the strength of the report that what the Maulvi said implied such a reproach. As for the second charge, is a man to be punished by Government for saying anything against the leaders of his own community? It is very great high-handedness on the part of the Government to take it upon itself to punish such an offence. The writer also fails to see why Maulvi Abdul Karim has come in for a share of Sir Charles Elliott's censure, seeing that the object of the meeting was of a religious and not of a political nature. But then this gentleman, too, is a Government servant, and Sir Charles had power to rebuke him, no matter whether he did anything wrong or not. But the members of the Debating Club are not certainly all officers of Government, and it is a wonder that Sir Charles has arrogated to himself the power of administering rebukes to them too. But Sir Charles will very probably withdraw what he has said against the members if they threaten him with a law suit, in the same manner as His Honour retracted what he said against the Bauliati Babus.

Mr. Lorimer, too, has not escaped censure at the hands of His Honour for the weakness displayed by him in consenting, in the first instance, to grant the use of the hall. But, seeing that religious matters had before this formed the subject of discussion at the Debating Club, Mr. Lorimer could not be properly blamed for acting as he did. The fact seems to be that Mr. Webb's conversion from Christianity to Muhammadanism has offended Sir Charles Elliott's religious feelings, and His Honour has, therefore, administered rebukes all round. But this conduct of His Honour has displeased the public, who cannot help reproaching him for it. He is their ruler, and they are his subjects, and they cannot therefore rebuke or suspend him. But they will be exceedingly glad if His Honour leaves the country as soon as possible.

31. The same paper says that, in the list of text-books for the year 1893,

*Text-books for Primary Schools* for the primary schools in the Pabna district, the in the Pabna district.

*Nava Ganita*, the *Nava Subhankari*, the *Nava Dhara-pat* and the *Samatalik Parimiti*, written by Babu Mahendra Nath Datta, Deputy Inspector of Schools in that district, occupy a very prominent place, being appointed text-books in mathematics for all the first five classes; and works on arithmetic and mensuration written by other authors have therefore no place in that list. And the writer has come to know that the works named above, though appointed text-books, have not yet issued from the press.

Another point to be noticed in this connection is that an order of the Director of Public Instruction has been violated by the appointment of *Nava Subhankari* as a text-book for the 4th, instead of the 3rd, class of middle schools.

The writer calls upon the District Boards not to leave lower primary education entirely at the mercy of selfish and unscrupulous Deputy Inspectors of Schools like the Deputy Inspector of Pabna.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 14th, 1893.

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DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Jan. 15th, 1893.

The Lieutenant-Governor at the  
Calcutta Medical School.

32. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*, of the 15th June, is glad that the Lieutenant-Governor, who was present at the recent prize distribution in the Calcutta Medical School, has expressed satisfaction at the work done by it, and advised the school authorities to prepare medicines from native herbs. But this latter object of the Lieutenant-Governor will not be gained until Hindu medicine is taught in Government medical institutions. Cannot His Honour see his way to making arrangements for the teaching of Charak and Susruta in the Medical College?

SULABH DAINIK,  
Jan. 16th, 1893.

33. The *Sulabh Dainik*, of the 16th January, says that Sir Charles Elliott's subsequent conduct has falsified the hopes which his accession to the Bengal Musnud raised in the minds

of the Bengalis. Indeed, the rigorous system of administration he has inaugurated has spoiled the reputation which he acquired immediately after his elevation to the Lieutenant-Governorship by his activity, keen-sightedness and working habits. The Madrassa College affair, too, affords a sad illustration of His Honour's feeling towards the native officers of Government. Maulavi Kabiruddin's offence was that he blamed the Lieutenant-Governor for not lending the Madrassa Hall for the meeting; but it was certainly so small an offence that it did not become His Honour to take notice of it. Moreover, by suspending the Maulavi without hearing him in defence, Sir Charles Elliott has violated a standing order of the Government of India according to which not the lowest officer of Government can be punished without being allowed an opportunity of defending himself. Lord Lansdowne should not brook this violation of an order of the Government of India. As for Sir Charles Elliott, he sees that the natives have found out his real feelings towards them, and he does not, therefore, consider it any longer necessary to make any secret of that feeling in dealing with the natives of this country.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Jan. 19th, 1893.

34. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*, of the 19th January, says that though there is nothing particularly to be said against the attempt that is being made to raise a memorial to Mr. Tawney by his friends and admirers, it behoves all others to consider what sort of memorial should be erected to honour the man who called the Bengalis "monumental liars."

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

SAHACHAR.  
Jan. 11th, 1893.

35. The *Sahachar*, of the 11th January, refers to the Lieutenant-Governor's utterances on the subject of the New Municipal Bill at the last meeting of the Bengal Council and makes the following remarks:—

The writer is glad that Sir Charles has found out his mistake, and is willing to act in accordance with public opinion. According to His Honour, if any measure is disliked by the majority of those for whose benefit it is intended, it is unwisdom on the part of a Government to carry it. It is hoped that the Lieutenant-Governor will remember these words of his own in connection with the contemplated drainage and filtered water legislation. It would have been well if this awakening on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor had taken place before the jury notification was issued. The statement of the Native Chamber of Commerce and other native Associations, quoted by the Lieutenant-Governor, viz., that the municipalities are willing to act in accordance with the instructions of Government, is perfectly true. Government will therefore make no change in the law regarding the appointment of Chairmen and the jurisdiction of municipalities. As regards the appointment of assessors, it will not be made without special reasons; and special reasons, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, will have to be furnished by the Magistrate. But His Honour has fallen into a mistake here, and the provision relating to the appointment of assessors should be abandoned.

His Honour does not apparently know how much mischief and waste of money will be caused by the appointment of assessors. The country is poor, and the people dislike costly improvements. It is not proper for Government to give them any reason for thinking that Government wants to increase taxation to its utmost limit. Already Government's reputation in the matter

of the administration of criminal justice has suffered, and does it now want to see its reputation in the matter of municipal administration too injured? The section relating to the appointment of assessors should therefore be abandoned. It is very desirable that Sir Charles should, in all his acts, take into consideration the condition of Bengal, and pay deference to public opinion, as he has done in the matter of the Municipal Bill. No ruler, who has tried to trample on public opinion, has ever been successful.

36. The *Sudhakar*, of the 13th January, says that neither the Krishnagar Municipal wants of the Muham. Municipality nor the Nadia District Board could madans of Krishnagar. be induced to give pecuniary aid to the Madrassa

which has been established in Krishnagar under the auspices of the local Anjuman Islamia. And the reason of this is that both these bodies are composed mostly of Hindu members, who take little interest in the welfare of the Muhammadan community. The Municipal Commissioners of Krishnagar have also done a wrong thing by abolishing the post of warden attached to the Muhammadan burial ground in Krishnagar, and that without even consulting the Muhammadan community. The writer would request the municipal authorities to revive this post, as the want of a warden is a source of great inconvenience to those who come there to bury their dead. The want of a well on the burial ground, and of a good road leading to it, is also keenly felt by the Muhammadan community. The municipality should remove these wants.

37. The *Saraswat Patra*, of the 14th January, says that for a long time Sir Charles Elliott's late speech at the Bengal Council. it has not heard any official enunciate a more liberal policy than that propounded by Sir Charles Elliott at the meeting of the Bengal Council the other day. Such liberality of views and nobleness of mind as can be expected from the ruler of Bengal, was discernible in every word of the speech delivered by His Honour. His instructions to the Select Committee not to consider certain sections of the Bill, as Government, deferring to the public opinion, has determined to drop them, was indeed very gratifying to the public.

(f)—*Questions affecting the land.*

38. The *Sahachar*, of the 11th January, has A new proposal regarding the Permanent Settlement. the following in the course of an article entitled "Another dark cloud":—

We hope that during the remainder of His Viceroyalty, Lord Lansdowne will do nothing to throw the country into excitement. His Excellency himself is a true gentleman, who has everybody's welfare at heart. But, as the *Indian Daily News* observes, those whom the Viceroy consults have not been able to serve him properly. In some cases, their advice has resulted in great mischief. To allow the country to get excited over the Jury question has not been, for instance, a sensible act. The representative of the Sovereign ought to have no *zid*. Whenever he sees the people confided to his care suffering any inconvenience or grievance, he ought to come to their protection. No act of his ought to be marked by the least semblance of *zid*. Has not sufficient *zid* been shown in the Cashmere and Manipur affairs? In the Manipur affair, Lord Lansdowne did not act in a way at all worthy of his high office, by threatening to resign if the Senapati was not executed. And he has by raising the question, "How far jury trial is efficacious as a means for repressing crime," brought upon himself adverse criticism from both the Native and the European community of India. He is a good man, but worthless as a ruler. This is also his own countrymen's opinion of him. And it is greatly to be regretted that it should be so. For we greatly value the reputation of the greatest Sardar in Asia. If any provincial ruler goes wrong, it is the duty of the Governor-General to interfere and set him right. When Sir George Campbell, for instance, caused excitement in the country by his strange Municipal Bill, and accused Kristo Das Pal of sedition for protesting against it, Lord Northbrook rejected the measure and recorded the following memorable words: "However able a man may be, I cannot allow the destinies of a country to depend on his individual judgment." If Lord Lansdowne had known this, he would not have permitted Sir Charles Elliott to abolish jury trial by a notification of 12 lines. It pains the writer to say this, but it is the country's opinion that, if Lord Lansdowne resigns his office now, the public

**SUDHAKAR,**  
Jan. 13th, 1893.

**SARASWAT PATRA,**  
Jan. 14th, 1893.

**SAHACHAR,**  
Jan. 11th, 1893.

will have no reason to be sorry. And this is also the opinion of the European community. Since his Lordship's arrival in this country, the public have had cause for dissatisfaction over one matter or another, and this notwithstanding the fact that he is a true gentleman. The reason of this is this:—People in Canada are free, and Lord Lansdowne was only an ornamental figurehead there. But on arriving here, he found the Government a despotism and the officials all in all, and he allowed himself to be drifted in the current so to say. There is a point where the full liberty of the subject and the unlimited power of the ruler meet without clashing, and Lord Lansdowne cannot see this point. In Canada he had to bow to the opinion of the public, but here in India he has been taught by his advisers to think that there is, properly speaking, no such thing as public opinion, or no public opinion worth attending to, and he has therefore set his face deliberately against public opinion. From bowing to defying is like going from one extreme to another. Lord Dufferin was able to steer a middle course, and yet he failed to earn the reputation of being a successful ruler. He came to India with a large reputation to which he added nothing and of which he lost something here. But then, he was a very clever man, and therefore managed to get on. He often depended on his own judgment. And as this is precisely the thing which Lord Lansdowne is not doing, people are obliged to make comments on his acts. His countrymen naturally want to support him, whilst we Bengalis have always been in favour of the Governor-General for the time being. We rarely had any occasion to blame the acts of any Viceroy. Whenever our prayers have been rejected by any Viceroy, it has been rejected in such a way as to give us no cause for dissatisfaction. But it is a matter of regret that this cannot be said of Lord Lansdowne. It is these considerations which have led the writer to say at the commencement of his article, that Lord Lansdowne should open no new question. The writer has heard a rumour that an Under-Secretary to the Government of India, a great favourite with the Governor-General, has actually proposed that as the value of the rupee has considerably fallen since the date of the Permanent Settlement, the zamindars ought to be made to pay revenue at an enhanced rate. This is a very serious proposal, and its bringing forward in the present state of public opinion will convulse the country. Very strong rulers are required to carry through new measures successfully. But Lord Lansdowne is not a strong ruler, and he should not therefore increase the excitement, already existing in the country in consequence of the cadastral survey of Bihar, by entertaining a proposal of so serious a nature. Zamindars and raiyats form the backbone of the British Government, and it will be questionable policy to dissatisfy them. Already many experiments have been made to our cost, and there is no use of adding to their number. Considering the enormous expenditure which the cadastral survey will entail, and the hardship which will be caused thereby to the poor people of Bihar, it is hoped that the Viceroy will treat the order relating to a cadastral survey of Bihar as a dead letter, and thereby win the blessings of thousands of people. The country wants peace and rest, and the writer would therefore entreat the Viceroy not to entertain his Under-Secretary's proposal.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 14th, 1893.

39. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 14th January, recommends an enquiry into the following points, in connection with the oppressions committed by the zamindars of Mymensingh upon their raiyats:—

- (1) Whether the raiyats are given receipts in the form prescribed in the Tenancy Act?
- (2) At what rate is interest charged upon arrear rent, and is compound interest ever charged on such rent?
- (3) At what rate is the road cess collected?
- (4) Whether *mathuts* are exacted from the raiyats or not?
- (5) Whether the raiyats are ever kept confined for arrears of rent or for any other reason?
- (6) Whether the raiyats are ever forcibly brought over to the zamindar's place by his peons?
- (7) What is the rate of peon fee exacted from the raiyats?
- (8) Do the zamindars themselves try cases which are cognisable by the Criminal Courts alone, and do they exact fines from their

raiyats, or inflict upon them any corporal punishment in such cases?

(9) Are standing crops ever distrained without the assistance of a Law Court?

(10) Are rents paid by the raiyats acknowledged in the form desired by them, or as current and arrear rent?

The editor asks Mr. Phillips, who professes to be a friend of the poor, to take up the enquiry at once. And, in order to do this, he has only to pay a visit to any zamindar's cutchery, and call for the counterfoils of the receipts given to the raiyats since the passing of the Tenancy Act.

40. The *Prakriti*, of the 14th January, publishes a letter contradicting its article in its last issue (see R. N. P. for week ending

14th January, paragraph 25), on the subject of the

oppression of the raiyats at Gouripur in the district of Mymensingh, and gives a leader inquiring the correspondent's statements.

(g)—*Railways and communications including canals, and irrigation.*

41. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 16th January, says that

A road in the Howrah district. the road from Domjur or Payratungi to Mokamtkul over the Sadkhola *bada*, in the district of Howrah, becomes impassable in the rainy season and stands in need of repair. Last year the Chairman of the Howrah District Board promised to get the road repaired, but no steps have yet been taken in the matter. The people of Domjur, Payratungi, Dhorsa, Jetgiri and other villages have been paying road cess regularly, but they get no benefit in return. The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor is drawn to the matter.

(h)—*General.*

42. The *Hitavadi*, of the 12th January, says, on the authority of the

The Karatoya bathing fair. *Charuvarta* newspaper, that the police arrangements at the last Karatoya bathing fair were satisfactory; but the burning of the sheds constructed for the pilgrims caused them some inconvenience. Why were such strict orders passed for dispersing the pilgrims, and why were the sheds burnt with so much haste? Were these measures adopted on sanitary considerations, or in consequence of any fear or apprehension caused by so large a gathering?

43. The same paper says that, on the 1st January last, the post peons in

Grievances of post peons in Calcutta tried to hold a meeting at Wellington Square, but were prevented from doing so by the higher officials of the Postal Department. Govern-

ment ought, however, to know what the grievances of these peons are. Their grievances, so far as the writer has been able to ascertain them, are as follows:—They do not get service books, and though they are Government servants receiving small salaries, deductions are made from their pay on account of holidays and absence from duty owing to illness. Their work is so arduous that not many among them are able to serve out the 24 years required for pension. The promise of increase of pay, made to them when the money-order system was first introduced, has not been fulfilled, and they are obliged to contribute one rupee per month for their uniform. The town has grown in area and population, and this has increased their work, and they are moreover obliged to carry parcels weighing up to 14 seers for distribution. Some time ago, the grievances of the peons were ventilated in the *Sanjivani*, the *Bangavasi*, and other papers, and it was therefore proposed to hold an enquiry into the matter. But no enquiry has yet been held. It is hoped that Government will soon see what their grievances are.

44. The *Sanjivani*, of the 14th January, has a letter from Mymensingh

Another act of *zulm* in Mymensingh. describing a fresh Act of *zulm* by the authorities, and sarcastically observes, that Sir Charles Elliott

will not fail to prove his uprightness by giving the perpetrator of the *zulm* a higher salary and a more responsible post. The letter has been received from a Kabiraj (native physician) in the Mymensingh town, who complains that he and several other members of his profession have been compelled by the Deputy

PRAKRITI,  
Jan. 14th, 1893.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Jan. 16th, 1893.

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 12th, 1893.

HITAVADI.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 14th, 1893.

Magistrate, Babu Rajani Prasad Niyogi, to take out licenses for selling medicines in which opium is used, in spite of the averment, repeatedly made by them, that they never had anything to do with medicines in which opium was used, and did not therefore require any license.

### III.—LEGISLATIVE.

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 12th, 1893.

45. The *Hitavadi*, of the 12th January, has the following:—

The Fire Brigade Bill.

At the last meeting of the Bengal Council, the

Lieutenant-Governor said that the consideration of all Bills except one, viz., the Fire Brigade Bill, would be postponed until the reconstruction of the Council. The ground of the exception made in favour of the Fire Brigade Bill, is that it is only of local interest, and the country at large is not concerned with it. But this explanation is not satisfactory ; the proposed Fire Brigade legislation affects some of the principal towns and their suburbs in Bengal, and its object is to increase the burdens of the tax-payers for the convenience of a few European jute merchants. As the matter is not of general interest, the eyes of the public are not upon it, and their eyes will be opened when the Bill has become law. It would, therefore, have been better if the consideration of this Bill, too, had been put off till the reconstruction of the Council.

HITAVADI.

46. The same paper refers to the Lieutenant-Governor's statement in connection with the Bengal Municipal Bill, at the last meeting of the Council, and makes the following remarks :—

Government has hitherto paid no heed to any of the protests and prayers of the people. But it has now changed its mind, and expresses itself willing to hear the protests of the people. Sir Charles Elliott has accordingly resolved to omit the objectionable sections in the proposed Municipal Bill. What is very strange, again, is that His Honour woke one morning and found that the Secretary of State had also come precisely to the same conclusion as himself. He has therefore made a public statement, and the writer is glad to hear it. His Honour's other statement is of great value :—"I think you will agree that it was right and wise of the Government to take note of the objections of the parties concerned, for no Government would act prudently by carrying out reforms distasteful to the majority of those concerned, if it was satisfied that the administration could be satisfactorily maintained by taking any other course." The joy of the public at His Honour's announcement dropping the restrictive sections of the new Municipal Bill, would have been the fullest possible, if he had coupled with it an announcement withdrawing the Jury Notification. It is yet to be hoped that respect for justice will prevail over considerations of prestige, and Government will withdraw the notification. In the course of his statement in regard to the Municipal Bill, Sir Charles Elliott has recognised the Native Chamber of Commerce, the Bhagalpur Zamindars' Association, the Indian Association, the Barrackpore People's Association, and other bodies, as useful and influential bodies ; and it is hoped that, after this expression of opinion by His Honour, no attempt to ignore or pooh-pooh them will be made in future, as many officials now do.

PRATIKR,  
Jan. 13th, 1893.

47. The *Pratikr*, of the 13th January, thanks the Lieutenant-Governor

Sir Charles Elliott on the Municipal Bill. for changing his opinion in regard to the Municipal Bill, and says that His Honour has only increased the prestige of Government by paying heed to the public protest. A similar magnanimity in connection with the Jury question will be a cause of much gratification to the people.

SAMAY,  
Jan. 13th, 1893.

48. The *Samay*, of the 13th January, refers to the Lieutenant-Governor's statement in connection with the Bengal Municipal Bill, and remarks as follows :—

It is enough that the Lieutenant-Governor has (undoubtedly in consequence of rebuke from above) come to realise that by robbing municipalities of their independence, the Bengal Municipal Bill is calculated to lay the axe at the root of Local Self-Government. The Bill will remain in the hands of the Select Committee until the reconstitution of the Council. But now that the Committee have full knowledge of the Lieutenant-Governor's views on the subject, they will be

able to draft a Bill on improved lines and principles. But the writer must have his fears in this connection, so long as he does not see the Bill out of the hands of the Select Committee.

49. Referring to the Lieutenant-Governor's statement in regard to the Sir Charles Elliott on the Municipal Bill, "that it is right and wise of the Government to take note of the objections of those

principally concerned, for no Government would act prudently by carrying out reforms distasteful to the majority of those concerned, if it is satisfied that the administration could be satisfactorily maintained by taking any other course," the *Bangavasi*, of the 14th January, says that these were, no doubt, words worthy of a ruler; but did Sir Charles forget the noble policy thus enunciated by himself when he supported the Consent Bill in the Supreme Council, disregarding the protest of millions of his subjects? The fact is, the rulers of this country see and know everything, only they seem very apt to forget what they know; and that is why the people have to suffer so much even under such wise rulers.

At this meeting of the Council, the Lieutenant-Governor did his best to conciliate the Babus who are so much in love with local self-government. But it is doubtful how far His Honour's one day's attempt in this direction will succeed. His speech of that day clearly shows that, in his old age, Sir Charles is acquiring a knowledge of English statesmanship. But if His Honour had commenced his study a little earlier, he would have been saved a great deal of the ignominy he has earned.

50. The *Sanjivani*, of the 14th January, considers it a matter for wonder Sir Charles Elliott on the Municipal Bill, that the Lieutenant-Governor has given up his *zid* in regard to the Municipal Bill, and a matter for still greater wonder, that he should expound a policy so liberal in his Legislative Council. The agitation has triumphed, and the public, who have been for some time on the losing side, have won.

The writer will not enquire into the cause of Sir Charles Elliott's change of opinion in regard to the Municipal Bill, but will only rejoice at the change, and express the hope that, guided by the policy he has himself enunciated, Sir Charles will never go in future against public opinion.

51. The *Prakriti*, of the 14th January, refers to the Lieutenant-Governor's The Lieutenant-Governor on the Bengal Municipal Bill. statement in connection with the Bengal Municipal Bill, and says that it is an extremely fortunate thing for the people that the Lieutenant-Governor has at last realised the impropriety of ignoring public opinion.

52. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*, of the 15th January, says that some The vacant seat in the Bengal Council. respectable Hindu zamindar of Bihar should be appointed to the membership of the Bengal Legislative Council made vacant by the resignation of the Maharaja of Bettiah.

#### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

53. The *Bankura Darpan*, of the 15th January, publishes two letters on Scarcity in the district of Bankura. the subject of scarcity in the district, in one of which Babus Trailokya Nath Banerji, Kunjabihari Roy, Giris Chandra Mukerji, and Haradhan Biswas, who constitute the panchayat of the village Rampur, speak of one or two deaths from scarcity, and say that more deaths will occur if help is not promptly received. In the other letter Babu Trailokya Nath Banerji writes, in reply to an enquiry, that Mahes Bansi of his village died of starvation, and two or three other people are in a dying condition from the same cause.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

54. The *Charuvarta*, of the 9th January, says that Bengal has this year had a rather small share in the titles distributed The New Year's Day honours. on the New Year's Day; but is glad to find Syed Abdul Sobhan of Bogra and Lala Banbehari Kapur of Burdwan made Nawab and Raja respectively.

55. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 10th January, has the following:— The title of Raja has been conferred on Banbehari Kapur Lala Saheb.

Raja Banbehari Kapur. The writer knows for certain that the Raja was not anxious to get the distinction. It is not even clear

BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 14th, 1893.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 14th, 1893.

PRAKRITI,  
Jan. 14th, 1893.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Jan. 15th, 1893.

BANKURA DARPAN,  
Jan. 15th, 1893.

CHARUVARTA,  
Jan. 9th, 1893.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 10th, 1893.

whether the distinction now conferred has in any way improved his high social status. The Raja is a man of excellent parts, and every one who has come into contact with him has been charmed. The title has done honour to him, and he too has done honour to the title. May the Raja enjoy the title for a long time.

SABACHAR,  
Jan. 11th, 1893.

56. The *Sahachar*, of the 11th January, has the following :—  
Good comes out of evil—such is God's law. The Jury agitation has opened the eyes of the Musulmans. Educated Musulmans

How Bengalis should deal with  
the other communities.

now see that the few men who act as their leaders are Government servants, who want to dissuade their

co-religionists from joining the Congress, because the movement is strongly disliked by the European officials. The Hindus should conduct themselves in such a way as not to give Muhammadans any cause for suspicion. They will have to make personal sacrifices, if the Musulmans demand such sacrifices of them. The editor of the *Muhammadan Observer* has truly said that, if the Hindus and the Musulmans had acted jointly, the Congress would have been successful within two years. In the mufassal there is no misunderstanding between the Hindus and Musulmans. The district of Pabna has a large Muhammadan population; and when the raiyats of the district quarrelled with their zamindars, the Musulmans proclaimed Babu Isan Chandra Chatterji Raja under the Maharani. In Magura, when the Musulman agriculturists quarrelled with the Naskars, the Hindus went to jail for the sake of their Musulman brethren. Amity of this kind prevails between the two peoples everywhere. It is only a few Mussulmans of the type of Sivaprasad who humour the big officials from selfish motives of their own. Some of them want High Court Judgeships, while others want to see their sons made Deputy Magistrates. But whatever advantage these men may secure to themselves by flattering the officials, their community at large is not benefited thereby. Look at the Jury notification; it makes no exception in favour of the Musulmans. Again, when the Legislative Councils come to be re-constructed on a representative basis, no Hindu or Musulman will be returned to the Councils simply on the ground of his being a Hindu or a Musulman. Is there any Hindu, for instance, who will reject the candidature of a man like Nawab Asunulla? And are not men like Maulavi Abdul Jubbar, Nawab Amir Hossien and Nawab Abdul Latif respected by Hindus and Musulmans alike? We say again, all causes of misunderstanding between the two communities should be removed. The two communities should make concessions to each other. Hindus object to cow-slaughter, and Musulmans should therefore respect Hindu religious feeling by slaughtering cows in places not exposed to public view. In short, it has become absolutely necessary that the two peoples should join the Congress. Syed Ahmed's influence in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces is on the wane, and it is rumoured that he has seceded from the ranks of the Anti-Congressists. His son, Mr. Justice Mahmud, finds himself constrained to leave the High Court, while his statement on the subject of the Musulman religion has been declared antagonistic to the teachings of the Koran. The people of this country will have to secure the support of the non-official European community, even at the risk of incurring some loss. They should know that this country has largely benefited by the efforts of the indigo-planters of Bihar and the tea-planters of Assam, Darjeeling and other places. Speaking from personal knowledge, we can say that the Europeans who are engaged in mining and planting business in this country, are men whom we should follow as our models. Of course, there are wicked men in all communities, and when a European commits oppression on a Native, the Native papers ought to reserve comment until they have carefully ascertained the facts of the case. Whenever a case of this kind occurs, Europeans complain that the Native papers attack the entire European community. This complaint is not always true. But the European impression that the Bengali newspapers are given to abuse should be removed. If the non-official Europeans had been in our favour, the Congress would have been successful long before. They have shown sympathy with us in the matter of the Jury agitation. Their impression is that the Native papers are seditious and given to abusing Government and the Anglo-Indians. If this impression is removed, the Anglo-Indians will gladly give us their support. English merchants are very kind to the people of this country. Go to Bihar, and you will see how kind the indigo-planters there are.

They are ready to help even those who are not their raiyats. Go to a tea-garden owned by men like Mr. Hogarth, and you will see the women employés there earning 18 to 20 rupees a month, and you will have to admire the excellent sanitary arrangements of the place. How many native zamindars do so much for their raiyats? These Anglo-Indian planters come from the same classes from which the Civilians and the Military Officers of Government come. Appreciate them, respect them, take counsel of them, and remove their misapprehensions regarding yourselves, and you will receive help from them in political matters. It will be madness to let this opportunity go by.

57. The *Samay*, of the 13th January, says that at the Bhawanipur jury meeting, Mr. Bonaud, barrister, said that Sir William

Secret relations of the Anglo-Indian press with Government.

Hunter was one of the proprietors of the *Englishman*,

and by reason of his influence over it always used

its columns to support the measures of Government. And the *Englishman's* silence in regard to this statement proves its correctness. The writer's suspicion that some of the Anglo-Indian newspapers are under some sort of obligation to Government, and for that reason support all its acts, just or unjust, has now been confirmed. In return for their service, these papers get confidential news and occasional printing orders from Government. But if this information be false, Government ought, in the interests of the British administration in India, to contradict it in the official Gazette.

58. The *Pratikar*, of the 13th January, expresses sorrow at the death of

The death of Sir J. P. Grant.

Sir John Peter Grant, and says that though Sir John left Bengal long ago he did not quite forget the Bengalis, and never lost an opportunity

of doing them a good turn. Bengalis sincerely mourn his death, though it has occurred at the ripe age of eighty-five.

59. The *Samay*, of the 13th January, has the

The constitution and powers of the Government of India.

SAMAY,  
Jan. 13th, 1893.

PRATIKAR,  
Jan. 13th, 1893.

SAMAY,  
Jan. 13th, 1893.

It is not always or necessarily the case that only the subjects of a foreign ruler have to suffer perpetual misery and heart-burning. The Russians live under the rule of their own Czar, but their condition is extremely miserable; they live in fear and uneasiness and enjoy no liberty of speech. But the case is otherwise under English rule, which, though a foreign one, is eminently fitted to increase the happiness and prosperity of the Indians. Indeed, the Indians may in a manner be said to have voluntarily sought the protection of the British Government, and entrusted to it the destinies of their own country. Englishmen, however, do not admit this now, and so unfortunate are the Indians, that the expectations which they had formed regarding English rule have not yet been realised. A change comes over the Englishman's disposition as soon as he sets his foot in India. His independence, liberal principles, disinterested and universal philanthropy and love of liberty desert him, and make room for selfishness, pride of power, and a most arbitrary disposition. He becomes, in short, quite a changed being, and self-advancement, oppression of the people, and government of the country at the point of the sword, become the cardinal principles of his conduct. His *zid* and will now take the place of laws and regulations. It is this change which takes place in the character of the Englishman in India, and not subjection to English rule, as such, that is the cause of the Indians' misery. The constitution of the English Government is indeed most liberal and popular. There is a limit to every officer's power, and every officer is held responsible for its proper exercise. That there is still so much oppression is simply because the officers are of a most capricious and arbitrary disposition, and trample upon all law and rule whenever they are displeased with a man and take it into their heads to punish him. The Englishman in such cases ceases to be the Englishman he is. Again, the fact that the Governor-General of India is a ruler who holds office only for five years, and cannot therefore acquire a good knowledge of the country and its people, and that his councillors are all men who depend for their advancement in life on his favour, accounts for a good deal of oppression which is committed on the Indians.

Under the existing constitution of the Government of India, all real power is vested in the Secretary of State, and the Government in this country can do nothing without his permission. But does the Government of India

practically recognise this principle? No; rule and principle are equally set at nought whenever it has set its heart upon a measure, and means to get it passed. The fact is, the Indian Government possesses considerable power for mischief, and that whenever it does anything mischievous, it does it without the knowledge of the Secretary of State.

Everything that is done in this country is done in *zid*, anger and spite. Arbitrariness is the cardinal principle of the Indian Government. As Mr. Jackson put it the other day, Sir Charles Elliott and Sir Philip Hutchins abolished in one night the jury system which had prevailed in Bengal for thirty years, simply to spite the Bengalis. Now, a measure like this could not possibly have been adopted with the knowledge or permission of the Secretary of State and the English people. Government therefore found it necessary to act secretly in this matter.

BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 14th, 1893.

60 The *Bangavasi*, of the 14th January, says that both Lala Banbehari Kapur and Syed Abdas Sobhan are exceedingly liked for their suavity of manners, and it is a matter of rejoicing that the men who are so popular with their own countrymen have won the favour of Government too.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 14th, 1893.

61. The *Sanjivani*, of the 14th January, says that even the *Times* newspaper has praised the moderation and propriety of the demands of the last National Congress, and has spoken highly of the Congress Committee in England. Thus it will be seen that the Congress is gaining in influence and popularity every year in England. How can it then be said that the Congress is doing no good? Let the Congressists persevere in their work, and a few years more will show what the movement has done for the country.

SANJIVANI.

62. The same paper says that, by the retirement of Mr. Beveridge, Bengal will lose a friend among the Anglo-Indian community. Mr. Beveridge's early retirement is perhaps due to the fact that he has little hope of being promoted to the High Court. The chief cause of his not being in the good graces of Government seems to be his book on Nanda Kumar, in which Warren Hastings has been adversely criticised. In Mr. Beveridge, Bengal loses not only a friend, but an able, experienced, and learned judge.

SANJIVANI.

63. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the overbearing conduct of the overseer at Buddha Gaya towards the pilgrims. The overseer has his office in a room in the house intended for pilgrims, and one day during the correspondent's visit to the place, the overseer wanted to walk into a room with shoes on, though a number of pilgrims were seated there and requested him not to take his shoes in. The overseer was enraged and threatened to be revenged on the pilgrims, and called his servant, who immediately appeared with a stick. The matter, however, did not proceed any further. This insolent overseer, Bipin Behari Banerji, ought to be transferred from a place which is constantly visited by pilgrims. The office of the overseer should also be removed from the building.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Jan. 15th, 1893.

64. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandriká*, of the 15th January, has learnt from *Reis and Rayyet* and the *Indian Daily News* that Government intended to prosecute Mr. Jackson for his Town Hall speech, but had to abandon the idea at the advice of its own lawyers. But Mr. Jackson's prosecution would have been a sight worth seeing. Mr. Jackson is not the *Bangarsi*.

#### URIYA PAPERS.

UTKAL DIPAKA,  
Dec. 10th, 1892.  
SAMVADVAHAKA,  
Dec. 15th, 1892.

Mr. Maude, as Settlement Officer of Orissa.

65. The *Utkaldipika*, of the 10th December, and the *Samvadahika*, of the 15th December, have reasons to find that since the appointment of Mr. Maude as Settlement Officer of Orissa, a sense of security and a feeling of relief seem to have taken possession of the minds of zamindars and raiyats in that Province. Mr. Maude tries on the one hand to check the extravagance of his subordinates by the adoption of strict measures, and on the other evolves order out of the chaos into which the business of the Department had been thrown by his predecessor.

66. The *Samvadavahika*, of the 15th December, is sorry to report that a man-eating tiger has killed more than 30 men and women in Nilgiri, a Tributary State near Balasore.

SAMVADVAHika,  
Jan. 15th, 1893.

and has baffled all the attempts of shikaris to kill or bag it. The residents of Baulgaria, Bankipada, Chintamanipur, Guhaldihi, Makundpur, Nayapatna, situated on the western boundary of the Balasore district, are passing their days in great distress and fear. All traffic and business is stopped in those villages long before sunset.

UTKAL DIPAKA,  
Dec. 10th, 1892.

67. The *Utkaldipika*, of the 10th December, does not at all approve of the abolition of the Pound Inspectorship by the Cuttack District Board, and the apportionment of his duties among the School Sub-Inspectors under the Board, as the measure is calculated to interfere seriously with the inspection duties of the latter officers.

UTKAL DIPAKA,  
Dec. 17th, 1892

68. The *Utkaldipika*, of the 17th December, is not satisfied with the judgment delivered by Babu Nabin Chandra Das, a Deputy Magistrate of Balasore, in the criminal case Sham Sundar Mahapatra *versus* Raja Baikuntha Nath De Bahadur, lessee of the French settlement in Balasore, and observes that as the case required the determination of difficult points of law, it should not have been disposed of after a bare preliminary enquiry.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,  
*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 21st January 1893.

